

The Daily Courant.

Monday, April 7. 1712.

London, April 7.

On Saturday arrived from Holland the Mail of Tuesday last.

H A G U E, April 12.

L E T T E R S of the 8th Instant from Paris relate, that they had Advice from Madrid that King Philip had declared the Duke of Vendome first Prince of his Blood, and caused him to be acknowledged in that Quality by all the Grantees: That the Chevalier de St. George was sick of the Small-Pox; but they were come out so well, that he was judged to be in a fair Way of Recovery. Letters from Utrecht say, the Marquis of Anandale was come thither; that Mr. Thomas Harley was gone from thence to Amsterdam, designing thence to come hither, and when his Equipage is ready, to proceed to the Court of Hanover: That on the 10th the French Ministers received 2 Expresses from Versailles, and in the Afternoon made the British Plenipotentiaries a Visit: That Yesterday Morning the Ministers of the Allies there had a long Conference among themselves; and that 'twas said a general Conference will be held to Morrow. The Plenipotentiaries of this State who were come hither from Utrecht, returned thither to Day. This Morning Count Sinzen-dorf had a Conference with the great Pensionary, and 'tis supposed will go back this Evening to Utrecht. The States General have caused the following Memorial to be printed here, by their Printer in Ordinary.

A Memorial, serving to prove that the States General of the United Netherlands are unjustly charged, by the Resolutions or Votes of the House of Commons of the Parliament of Great Britain, and by the Subsequent Address of the said House of Commons thereupon presented to Her Majesty the Queen of Great-Britain, with having been deficient in divers Respects, during the present War, in furnishing what according to their Quota or Contingent they stood engaged for, towards carrying on the said War.

T H E Resolutions, or Votes, abovementioned, are dated Tuesday the 5th of February 1711, and are as follows.

Resolved, That the States-General have been deficient in their Quota's for Sea-Service, in Proportion to the Number of Ships provided by her Majesty, some Years two Thirds, and generally more than half of their Quota.

Resolved, That the Forces supplied and paid by Her Majesty for the carrying on the War in Spain, from the Year 1705, to the Year 1711, inclusive, amounted to Fifty Seven Thousand, Nine Hundred, Seventy Three Men, besides Thirteen Battalions and Eighteen Squadrons, for which Her Majesty has paid a Subsidy to the Emperor.

Resolved, That the Forces supplied by the States-General for the Service in Spain, from the Year 1705, to the Year 1708, both inclusive, have amounted to no more than Twelve Thousand, Two Hundred Men, and that from the Year 1708 to this present Time, they have sent thither no Forces at all.

Resolved, That Her Majesty has not only furnished Her Proportion of Twelve Thousand Men, according to the Treaty entered into for the Service of the War in Portugal, but has taken upon Her the Emperor's Proportion, by furnishing two Thirds, when the States-General only furnished one Third for that Service.

Resolved, That since the Year 1706, when the English and Dutch march'd into Castile, and return'd no more into Portugal, Her Majesty has re-placed more than Her Share, according to Her Proportion; and the States-General have not had any Troops in Portugal.

Resolved, That the first Proportion of three Fifths, to two Fifths, agreed upon between His late Majesty King William and the States-General, for the Service of the War in Flanders, has not been observed by the States-General.

Resolved, That the States-General, during the Course of the War, have furnished less than their Proportion in Flanders, Twenty Thousand, Eight Hundred, Thirty Seven Men.

Resolved, That the Condition for Prohibiting all Trade and Correspondence between Holland and France, on which the Troops of Augmentation were granted in 1703, and afterwards continued, has not been observed by the States-General.

[Price Out Pamy.]

Resolved, That at the Beginning of this War, the Subsidies were paid in equal Proportions by Her Majesty and the States-General, but Her Majesty has since paid more than Her Proportion, Three Millions, One Hundred, Fifty Five Thousand Crowns.

These Resolutions, or Votes, of the House of Commons, thus given by way of Decision, in Censure of the Lords the States General, who have the Honour to live in good and faithful Friendship, and to be engaged in very strict Alliances, with her Majesty of Great Britain, at a Time when good Union and Harmony between Great Britain and the State of the United Netherlands, is full as necessary as ever, for obtaining a desired honourable and safe Peace, and the Address subsequent thereto, must doubtless, having been spread abroad every where in Print, have surprized all who have the least Knowledge of the great and uncommon Efforts made by this State in the present War for the Defence and Advancement of the Common Cause and of the Weight thence accruing to that Cause, and cannot fail of making some Impression, upon those, who have no Knowledge of Affairs, to the Prejudice of this State; tho' they must quickly lose much of their Force, when 'tis considered, that these Resolutions and Votes were formed, without the States General (who are therein so positively condemned) being at all directly or indirectly heard, or having any Opportunity given them, either by a Communication of the Estimates or Lists, upon which the said Votes were formed, or otherwise, to remove by necessary Explanations and Informations, the Prejudice that seems to be taken up against their Conduct; which certainly can be but ill reconciled with the Rules of Equity and Friendship.

However, as since the forming the foresaid Resolutions or Votes, Copies have been procured of the Estimates or Lists which were laid before the House of Commons, and upon which in all Appearance these Resolutions or Votes were taken; and as thereby may in some Measure be discovered the Grounds on which they were founded; the following Remarks may serve to take away the wrong Impressions, that may have been made by them, and to justify the Conduct of the Lords the States General, in the Points contained in the said Resolutions or Votes, and in the subsequent Address, which may properly, agreeable to the Estimates or Lists given in to the House of Commons, and to the Order observed in the Address, be reduced to four principal Points, in which this State is said not to have discharged their Quotas, in proportion to Great-Britain, or to have furnished too little; first, to the Sea-Service; Secondly, in the Number of Troops in Flanders; Thirdly, to the Service of Spain and Portugal; and Fourthly, in the Subsidies.

Before entering upon the Discussion of either of the forementioned Points, it must, First, for a Foundation, be premised, that when in the Year 1702, after the King of France had taken Possession of the whole Spanish Monarchy for his Grandson, and by siezing the Spanish Netherlands, a Part of that Monarchy, had wrested from this State their Barrier, after likewise he had acknowledged the pretended Prince of Wales for King of Great-Britain, and all Europe was threatened with insupportable Slavery, her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and their High Mightinesses, were obliged, for known just Reasons, for the Defence and Maintenance, as well of their own Liberty, as of that of the High Allies, to take up Arms with them and enter into a War against France; her Majesty and this State did in Consequence engage according to mutual Alliances, and especially that made the 3d of March 1677-8 between King Charles the 2d of glorious Memory, and their High Mightinesses; since, and lastly, on the 9th of June 1703 renewed and confirmed, between her Majesty and their High Mightinesses; and also by the Treaty of Alliance made the 11th of November 1701 between his late Majesty King William the third and their High Mightinesses, and by the same Treaty renewed and confirmed between Her Majesty and this State, as well as by the Grand Alliance concluded the 7th of September 1701, between the Emperour, Great Britain and this State; to employ all their Force, by Sea and Land, for obtaining the End proposed by the said Alliance; without stipulating either in the forementioned Alliances, or in any other Treaties now being or subsisting, any particular and certain Number of Forces, with which the High Allies, and especially Great

Great Britain and this State, should carry on the War: On the contrary, by the 4th Article of the Grand Alliance, and by the 8th of the Alliance between Great Britain and this State, both made in the Year 1701, it was thought proper, that some Number of Forces should be settled, with which each should concur to the carrying on of the War; but this was omitted, and never put in Execution or brought to Effect, whether because afterwards too great Difficulties were found in it, or whether it was judged needless, seeing all the Alliances imported, that each of the Allies should employ all their Force by Sea and Land; and the Allies rested satisfied in each others good Faith therein.

This Foundation thus laid, namely, that according to the mutual Treaties and Alliances, Great Britain and this State, are obliged, each to employ all their Force in the present War against the common Enemy, that in general no Number of Forces is stipulated, and that there is no Agreement or Convention determining the *Quantum*, which each shall contribute towards carrying on the common War; it follows necessarily and incontestably, that the only Rule and Line by which the said *Quantum* ought to be regulated, is the Power of each; and that no other Proportion between Great Britain and this State can be brought into Computation, than that of the Ability and Strength of each; that therefore which soever of these two Potentates can prove, as well by that Proportion, as absolutely without making any Comparison, that it has employed all its Force for the Advancement of the Common Cause in the present War, that Potentate has satisfied its Engagements, and cannot with any Justice be censured to have been deficient therein.

Now if any Comparison be made between the Strength of Great Britain and that of this State, 'tis evident and cannot be brought into doubt by any one, that the Power of Great Britain is incomparably greater than that of this State, as well with respect to Extent of Country, Number of Inhabitants, and their Possessions, Commerce and Riches, as to every thing in general that can be reckoned to give any Power to a Kingdom or State: Which therefore is the Reason, that in all Treaties between England and this State, not only formerly in the Times of the Spanish War, but likewise at all Times since, unless any particular Occasion has happened between them, it has ever been observed that upon stipulating a Number of Forces, and regulating the Succours to be mutually given, those to be furnished on the Part of England, have been rated higher in number than those of this State, and for the most Part have been settled at two-third, or three-fifth Parts, against one-third or two-fifth Parts from this State; and thus by the perpetual Alliance of the 3d of March 1677-8 England engaged to furnish 10000 Men, against 6000 by this State: If therefore it be supposed that Great Britain has contributed much more than this State to the carrying on of the present War, it will by no Means follow from thence that this State has not performed its Engagements; because the Power of Great Britain and of this State, which must be the Rule of the Proportion to be observed in this Case, is not equal.

Besides, all the World must be convinced, that this State in Proportion to Great Britain, and to all other Allies, and even without any Comparison, has superabundantly discharged its Engagements, and performed all that in any Degree could be expected from good and faithful Allies: And possibly it will seem incredible to Posterity, that this State, which in the Year 1677 engaged in so heavy a War, as it could not get out of but after uncommon Efforts; which has since been obliged to sustain a second War against France, the Burthen of which was excessive, and is a Weight it still feels very sensibly, without having had any time to take sufficient Rest or Relief between both; being now engaged in a third War, should be able to make such great Efforts and to continue them so long, as it has done. There being besides the Inequality of Power abovementioned between Great Britain and this State, this further Difference, That Great Britain did not feel the Burthen of the first French War, That in Time of Peace she maintains very few Troops, and after the Peace of Ryfwick disbanded all her Troops within a small Number; which was a mighty Relief to her, while this State was obliged to keep up above 40000 Men after the Peace of Ryfwick, to its excessive Charge. A Difference, that is very great: Besides, this State in the first Year of this War, had the Seat of it on its Frontier, was obliged to overflow a great Part of its Country to defend its self against the Enemy, while in other Parts the Violence of the Sea broke in, and is now obliged to pay Yearly heavy Contributions to the Enemy; to all which Hardships Great Britain has not been liable, and therefore, besides its Superior Strength, is the better able, to contribute proportionably more than the United Netherlands to this War. And as oft as due Reflection shall be made on the Taxes, Duties and Imposts laid in this State on its Inhabitants, and levied upon them or their Effects, which Taxes are more numerous, and in general heavier than in any other Countries, and particularly in the Dominions of her Majesty

of Great Britain, and then on the excessive great Sums which this State, Year after Year, as well in the former two Wars, as especially in this last, has been obliged to take up, and with which out of Love for their own Freedom, and out of Zeal for the Common Cause, they have overcharged themselves till they are near sinking under the Load, it cannot but convince any one to a Demonstration, that this State has contributed all their Strength, yea above their Strength, and in Proportion more than any of the High Allies, in the Common War, pursuant to the Treaties, and have faithfully and superabundantly acquitted themselves of their Engagements.

These Things thus generally premised might suffice to remove all the Prejudices that are in the Resolutions or Votes and the subsequent Address thereon of the Lower House, and the Impressions given thereby to the Disadvantage of this State; for, if all the Difficulties set forth in them were confessed, and it should thence follow that in the whole this State has contributed less than Great Britain to the War, yet would it also follow, that this State, according to the Obligation of the Treaties and Alliances, has employed all its Power and Strength in the present War, and with Regard, as well to its Power, as to the Burthens with which it has charged it self, has, in Proportion, done as much as and more than any of the High Allies, and particularly Great Britain; and consequently that it cannot with any Justice be laid to the Charge of this State, that it has not performed its Engagements and contributed its Quota.

Before proceeding to prove this in every particular Point, it cannot be passed over without Remark, that when in the Address of the Lower House, presented to her Majesty, an Enumeration is made of the Motives which gave Occasion to the present War, and upon which King William of Glorious Memory entered into it; 'tis there intimated, That it may appear by the grand Alliance, those Motives were, the assisting the Emperor, with regard to his Pretensions to the Monarchy of Spain; and this State, with respect to the Loss of its Barrier; and in the Sequel 'tis also intimated, That the Allies are on all Accounts equally, and in most Respects much more nearly concerned, than Great Britain, in the Issue of the War. But upon a careful Inspection of the Grand Alliance, it will appear, That among the Motives to the War mentioned in the Preamble, 'tis expressly set forth, That the Inhabitants of Great Britain and of the United Netherlands, were all in Danger of losing entirely the Navigation and Commerce of the Mediterranean, the Indies and other Parts, and that France and Spain were more and more firmly uniting together to subvert the Liberty of Europe, and to trample upon Commerce: Motives, so directly, and so nearly concerning Great Britain, that 'tis easy to infer from them, that Great Britain carries on the War as much for her self, as for the Emperor and this State, or the other Allies. But this will appear yet more plainly by a View of the separate Article made the first of April 1703 between the Emperor, the Queen of Great Britain, and this State, as an Addition to the Grand Alliance, and of the same Force as if were inserted in it; wherein the Affront done as well to the K. of Great Britain William the 3d of Glorious Memory, as to her Majesty and the whole Nation of Great Britain, by the King of France, in his acknowledging the Prince of Wales for King of England, Scotland and Ireland, is expressly mentioned among the Motives to the War, as 'tis likewise particularly expressed in her Majesty's Declaration of War, among the Reasons of that Declaration; which Motive, had it been touch'd upon in the foresaid Address, would certainly have much weakened the Position: That the Allies are on all Accounts equally, and in most Respects, much more nearly concerned than Great Britain in the Issue of this present War. Besides, 'tis not easy to conceive, how it can be pretended, that the Allies are in all respects equally concerned with Great Britain in the Issue of the War, when what is asked of France on the Part of Great Britain, is but barely considered; namely, the acknowledging of her Majesty, and the Succession of the House of Hannover, as established by Acts of Parliament, the withholding all Help and Assistance to the Pretender, the making a Treaty of Commerce, the Demolishing and Filling up the Fortifications and Harbour of Dunkirk, and the Cession of St. Christophers, Newfoundland, Acadia, and other Districts in the North Part of America, which Points concern Great Britain alone, or more nearly than the other Allies. Add to this, That it cannot be pretended with any Colour of Reason, that the Commerce of Spain and of the Mediterranean concerns the Allies equally with Great Britain, it being incontestable, that the Commerce and Vent of the Woollen Manufacture of Great Britain in Spain, and in all the Ports of the Mediterranean, and particularly in those of Turkey, is beyond Comparison greater than that of this State, the only one among the Allies, which with Great Britain is concerned in that Commerce.

But to come now to examine each Particular Point in which this State is said to have furnished short of their Quotas, and first of all for the Sea-Service, in which they are charged with having been deficient; some Years two-thirds and generally more than Half of their Quota. So general a Position might be answered by a general Position to the contrary, and be left to the Judgment of those who know the Constitution of Affairs, to which of the two Positions to give most Deference: It would indeed have been very difficult to answer otherwise than in general Terms so general a Position, unless the Account had been procured which was given in to the Lower House by the Lords Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great-Britain, specifying Year after Year the Ships of the Line furnished by her Majesty, and those furnished by this State, to act jointly in the Channel, and in and out of the Mediterranean; which Account is inserted at the End of this Memorial, Marked Numb. I. on which doubtless the Resolution or Vote of the Lower House in this Matter is founded.

In that Account 'tis laid down as a Foundation, that the Quota of this State against that of Great-Britain is three against five, which is grounded on the Agreement of the 19th of April 1689: But it must be observed, That by the Seventh Article of the Treaty of the Ninth of June 1703 by which that Agreement was renewed, 'Tis provided, that the Number of Ships of War to be furnished by each for their whole Quota according to the said Agreement, should be regulated every Year, and that the Rendezvous, as well as the Places where the Ships should be employed, should likewise be agreed upon every Year; accordingly this has been concerted Yearly, her Majesty having to that Purpose for several Years sent over one of her Admirals, at which Times two things principally were taken into Deliberation, namely, the Number of Shipping and the Places where they should be employed; upon which the Projects on the Part of her Majesty proposed commonly the employing a greater Number than was proposed by this State, and also more Regard was had to the Channel than to the North Sea, of which North Sea not the least Mention is made in the aforesaid Account of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, from which Omission it partly comes that they reckon so low what this State has furnished to the Sea-Service. The Sentiment of this State upon this Subject has always been, that the Number of Ships to be sent yearly to Sea ought to be regulated according to the Force which it might reasonably be judged the Enemy could yearly bring, into the Mediterranean, the Channel, and the North Sea, so that Men might be morally sure that the Fleets and Squadrons, which on the part of Great Britain and this State should act in Conjunction or separately, would be superior to those of the Enemy. The Term, in Conjunction or separately, was used, because it was ever the Opinion of this State, that her Majesty's Ships, and those of this State, sent to Portugal and the Mediterranean, ought to act in Conjunction; and that the Security of the Channel ought to be left to the Care of her Majesty, and that of the North Sea to the Care of this State, because the Channel is best situate for Great Britain, with respect to its Countries, Harbours, and Commerce, and the North Sea for this State with respect to its Countries, Harbours and Commerce; yet so, that if unexpectedly the Enemy should bring any Fleet or considerable Squadron into the Channel, or into the North Sea, then the Squadrons on both Sides, in whole or in Part, according to the Circumstances of Affairs, might join each other. 'Twas also the Sentiment of this State, that last Year, and some of the former, it was not necessary to keep a Squadron before Dunkirk, because Experience had more than once shewn that 'twas of little Use, and that 'twas almost impossible to keep in the Ships of Dunkirk, besides that last Year most of the Enemy's Ships having sail'd from Dunkirk elsewhere, there was no Squadron there. These Sentiments founded on such Reasons, were for the most Part followed, not without good Effect, it being known that after the Loss of Ships suffered by the Enemy in 1702, at Vigo, and after the Loss they suffered in the Sea-Fight in the Year 1704 off Malaga, they have been no longer in a Condition to bring a considerable Fleet to Sea; that which in the Year 1706 they did fit out, to sustain the Siege of Barcelona, being obliged, as not finding themselves strong enough, on the Approach of the confederate Fleet, immediately to retire.

The Grounds upon which this State has Yearly regulated its Naval Force being thus shewn, the next thing to be examined is, Whether it has furnished its Quota in Proportion to her Majesty; which certainly cannot have been done, if the aforesaid Account of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty be right; but in the first Place, if the Number of her Majesty's Ships should be taken for granted to be as it stands in that Account, it might be asked, Whether so many Ships as are set down there to have been employed by her Majesty every Year, for the Mediterranean, and the Channel, were necessary? Which Question might

not happen to be insignificant, because in some Years a greater Number of Ships on the Part of her Majesty are by the said Account reckoned to be employed in those Services, than were proposed for them on the Part of Her Majesty herself; for Example, for the Year 1704 are set down 74, and for the Year 1705 79 Ships of War, when yet according to the Project, for those Years, delivered here by Admiral Mitchel, no more was asked than 24 Ships of this State, against 60 of her Majesty's, to serve in the Mediterranean, the Channel, and the North-Sea too; and now 'tis reckoned that for the Mediterranean and the Channel alone 74, and 79 of her Majesty's Ships, were employed, and 44 and 47 of the Ships of this State are set down as a Proportion required to them. 'Tis willingly left to the Judgment of every one, whether that Number was not too great in Proportion to the Service proposed, and to the Force which at that Time the Enemy could bring to Sea, at which Time this State judged, that 40 of her Majesty's Ships, and 14 of this State, might be sufficient for the Service required. Secondly, It must be observed, that in the aforesaid Account Notice is taken only of the Ships of this State, which in Conjunction with those of her Majesty were employed in the Mediterranean and the Channel, and that the North Sea, which this State, during the War, has generally had the Care of, is wholly omitted: Which two things, namely, the Mention of those Ships only of this State which have acted in Conjunction with those of her Majesty, and the Omission of the North Sea, make so great a Difference, between the Number of Ships reckoned by the aforesaid Account to have been furnished by Great Britain, and that said in the same Account to be furnished by this State, that probably this Difference gave Occasion to the forming the aforesaid prejudicial Resolution or Vote of the Lower House, which possibly would not have been formed, might this State have first been heard upon it, and have shewn, that during the War it has employed in all for Portugal and the Mediterranean, the Channel and the North-Sea,

In the Year 1702	55
In the Year 1703	50
In the Year 1704	56
In the Year 1705	56
In the Year 1706	54
In the Year 1707	49
In the Year 1708	53
In the Year 1709	50
In the Year 1710	43
In the Year 1711	40

All Ships of the Line, without any Frigats or lesser Ships reckoned among them.

Which being true in Fact, and ready to be made out at all times by Authentick Proofs and Vouchers, 'tis thereby superabundantly manifest, that 'tis unjustly laid to the Charge of this State that it has not discharged its Quota to the Sea Service.

[This Piece shall be continued at large in our next.]

At the Desire of several Persons of Quality.

By her Majesty's Company of Comedians.

AT the Theatre-Royal in Drury-Lane, this present Monday, being the 7th of April, will be presented a Play call'd, King Henry the 4th, with the Humours of Sir John Falstaff. The Part of Falstaff to be performed by Mr. Powell, for his own Benefit. By Her Majesty's Command, no Persons are to be admitted behind the Scenes.

This Play is sold by J. Knappton at the Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard, and P. Tinter near Nando's Coffee house, Temple-Bar.

By the Desire of several Ladies.

AT Punch's Theatre in the Little-Piazza,

Covent-Garden, this present Monday, being the 7th of April, will be presented, The False Triumph; or, The Destruction of Troy. All the Greeks are exactly Drest after the Ancient Manner of that Country, and the Trojans the same. At Paris's Triumph, the Stage is to be Remouish'd with Trophies, the like never Representing Elephants with Calles, in which are Syrians holding forth splendid Banners, with Indians on Horseback bearing of curious Trophies. The part of Jupiter to be performed by Signior Panchasello, who in a Chariot Drawn by Eagles, descends and sings to Paris; with a Prospect of the City of Troy in Flames; concluding with a Piece of Machinery, beginning exactly at 6 in the Evening at the usual Price.

Remov'd from Charing-Cross, to the Cooper's.

Arms on Great-Tower Hill, these rarities following, viz. A little Man 3 Foot high and 12 Years of Age, built and proportionable every way. The next is his Wife, a little Woman, a Foot 9 Inches high, and 34 Years of Age, who is now safely brought to Bed, after a long and tedious Labour, under the Hands of several Eminent Doctors, being the least Woman that ever was with Child in Europe: Likewise their little Horse, a Foot odd Inches high, which performs several wonderful Actions by the Word of Command, being so small that it's kept in a Box. Next is that wonderful Female Creature having a Head like a Hog; a Sayr from the Coast of Brazil, having a Head like a Child, and of such a wonderful Shape that the like was never seen in England before; with a great many strange and wonderful Creatures, which are too tedious to be mentioned here, and is to be seen from 9 in the Morning till 9 at Night, where due Attendance shall be given.

The Company for the Orkney and Zetland-Fishery having Imported a large Quantity of new Salted Cod and Ling, do sell the same by Wholesale or Retail, at their House in Salisbury-Court, Westminster. The Sale to continue till all be sold.

The Black Horse adjoining to Crosby-Square within Bishopsgate, being an ancient and well-acquainted Sadler's Shop, is to be Let: Where likewise is all manner of fresh new-fashioned Sadler's Goods to be disposed of at very Reasonable Rates, the Master thereof being lately dead.

Mr. Van Nolt's Collection of Plaster Figures
and others, of Rhinoceros, Aligard, John de Bellone, the old and young Quelling, abundance of Models of Monuments and Figures of Mr. Van Nolt, and other Eminent Masters; it being a large and most extraordinary Collection, will be sold by Auction at his late Dwelling-House in Hyde-Park Road, near the Queen's Head-House, this Day the 7th of April. The Sale will begin exactly at 4 in the afternoon, and continue daily till all are sold, deluging to sell 100 Lots every Evening. After this Sale the fine Marble Figures and Statues, various inlaid Marble Tables, Brass and Lead Figures, very rich Vases, N.B. For this Part of the Collection there will be Catalogues printed, and a low Price set to every thing, that the Widow may not run too great a Risk in things of this Consequence. The Pictures, Drawings, and Prints, will likewise be sold.

Dropt April the 3d 1712, between Coleman-Street and Exchange-Alley, a Turbith-Stone—hung engraved with a Coat of Arms, viz. a Lion Rampant over all a Fes Embattell'd on a Chief, 3 Flower-de-Lis, Crest a Dove with an Ear of Wheat in his Mouth. Also lost some time since, a Steel Triangle-Seal with the same Coat of Arms on one side, Scute's Head on the other, and a Cypher of P. I. M. on the Third. If offered to be sold, pawned, or valued, pray stop them, and give Notice at Baker's Coffee-house in Exchange-Alley, and you shall have a Guinea Reward for each; or if the Person that found them will bring them, shall have the same Reward, and no Questions asked.

The Swan Tavern in Old-Fish-Street, a noted well-accus'd House, well fitted up and in good Repair, to be Lett, with or without Stabling adjoining thereto: The Vaults are most kindly and commodious, and the Cellarage and all other Offices extremely fit and properly placed for use. Inquire at Mr. Tho. Want at the Flow at the Back Door of the said Tavern, or at Mr. Peter Shorne, Attorney, in the Po-Lury near Stocks-Market.

At Mr. Pagett's, Stone-cutter, over-against the Golden-Hall in Shuter-Lane near Temple-Bar, lives a French Gentleman who teacheth the French Tongue in a new, easie, and concise Method, suitable to the meanest Capacity, to Gentlemen, Ladies, and others, at their Habitations, or elsewhere. Enquire at his said Lodging, where he is to be spok'd with from 9 to 1 in the Afternoon, at Douglas's Coffee-house in St. Martin's Lane from 2 till 4, and at Pratt's Coffee-house in Cateaton-Street, where he teaches every Evening from 5 till 10.

An Apothecaries Shop well fitted with good Drugs, Medicines, &c. near the Queen's Arms in Crutched-Kyars, London, to be sold a good Pennyworth, the Person having left off Business. Inquire of Mr. Cutler at the 3 Guns on Little-Tower-Hill.

Lately come to Town for Sale, a young fresh Gelding fit for a Coach, to be seen at Mr. Smith's Coachman in Red-Lion-Berry.

There is to be sold at very low Rates, at Mr. Everell's, at the Unicorn and Dial, up one Pair of Sairs, near Strand-bridge, a fifth Parcel of Cravens and Cambricks for Handkerchiefs, being the Goods of Persons that have fail'd. The Cravens are put up three in a Paper, and the Price marked upon each Parcel.

The richest Palm Canary Wine that ever was drank, for 28 s. the Dozen, Bottles and all, of a noble racy Flavour, never touch'd since it came over, if one Man may believe another, but purely neat from the Grape, Bottled off from the Lees, no Sack in England so good: All that like it, like it, Quality and Gentry send for it over and over, which they would needs, were it not a choice Flower. The longer 'tis kept the richer it grows. Sold only at the Golden-Key in Weyden-Yard in the Minories. None left than 4 Bottles. Also the remainder of about 30 Dozen of curious French Claret (in Bottle) which a Gentleman (deceased) reserved for his own drinking. Sold at 33 s. a Dozen, Bottles and all, none left than 4 Bottles. It is entire and neat Wine, to choice good, that none that understand true French Claret can dislike it, a certain Person of Quality had a considerable number of Dozens of it.

A Catalogue of part of the Library of a Learned Physician deceased, consisting of a good Collection of Books, several of them very scarce, and of the large Paper, best Editions and Binding, in Physick, Surgery, History, Classical and other Learning, in Greek, Latin, French, Italian and English, also many Volumes of choice Tracts and Manuscripts, with many more not therein mentioned, will begin to be sold at very reasonable Rates, (the Price being put in each Book) at the Rose Tavern without Temple-Bar, on Thursday the 16th Instant, at 9 in the Morning, the Sale to continue 4 Days and no longer. Catalogues are to be had to Morrow of Mr. Barker in Westminster-Hall, Mr. Stokoe against the Mews-Gate, Mr. Meares at the Lamb without Temple-Bar, Mr. Graves in St. James's-Street, Mr. Iny in St. Paul's Church-yard, Mr. Surhan in Cornhill, Book-sellers, and at the Place of Sale.

Part of a very handsome House pleasantly situated near the Water-Side, and well furnished, five Miles West of London, with Stables and other Conveniences, to be Lett. Inquire of Mr. Giles at his Coffee-house in Fell-Mell near St. James's.

At the Two gilt Flower-Pots near May-Fair in the Road to Hyde-Park, are Made and Sold Figures or Statues of Men, Women, Boys, Girls, &c. as big or bigger than the Life, Cast hollow, which are more durable than those that have a Core within them. Also Flower-Pots, Vases and Urns, of all Sizes, finely decorated and adorn'd, Birds, Beasts, Fishes and Fowls, or any other Devices whatever, are here made cheaper than by any other Person in England. Curious Drafts of Vases, Flower-Pots, &c. (never made up), which may be seen by Persons of Quality, &c.

Just Published,

Of the Right use and abuse of the Things of this World: A Sermon preach'd before the Queen, at her Royal Chappel at St. James's, on Sunday March the 16th 1711-12, being the 2d Sunday in Lent. By the Right Reverend Father in God, William Lord Bishop of Chester. Publish'd by Her Majesty's special Command. Printed for Anne Speed at the 3 Crowns in Exchange-Alley in Cornhill. Price in 4to 6 d. in 8vo 3 d. At which Place all his Lordships Books are sold.

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The Use, Measures, and Manner of Christian Fasting: Especially with regard to the most Holy Passion Week: Shewn in two Discourses on that Subject. By Edmund Bromie, B. D. Fellow of St. John's College in Cambridge. Sold by R. Knaplock at the Bishop's Head in St. Paul's Church-yard.

An Infallible Cure for the Stone and Gravel whether in the Reins or bladder, by an incomparable Chymical Liquor, which in the most Racking Fits, gives instant ease, and perfectly frees the Patient from all Pains in the Back, and the Pains so much like the Cholick; dilates the Ureters, makes them slippery that small Stones and Gravel may pass from the Reins to be voided visibly with Urine, without pain; cleanses the Kidneys, bladder, and all the Urinary Passages from stony calculous Matter, certainly takes off all Heat, Pain, and stoppage of Urine, and absolutely breaks and dissolves all large Stones (possible to be dissolv'd) whether in Kidneys or bladder, so as entirely to Cure the Distemper; assuredly prevents the Stone in those that are troubled only with Gravel, and for all Disorders of the Reins and bladder, is a stupendous Remedy, causing delightful Ease, pleasant Rest and perfect Health. Is sold only at Jacob's Coffee-house against the Angel and Crown Tavern in Threadneedle-Street behind the Royal Exchange. at 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle with Directions.

The true London-Fucus for Shoes, being an unparalleled Composition, cast into large Rolls and glazed as fine as Glass, having gained a general Applause for many Years, causing the finest Shoes to wear with delight and ease, beautifies them to admiration, and frees the Feet of all Corns, Pains, Swellings, &c. It is no where sold save at the 7 Stars a Toyshop under St. Dunstan's Church in Fleetstreet, and at the Perfumer's Shop which looks into the long West Walk called the Turkey Walk within the Royal Exchange, close by which Places are filthy Counterfeits, by which many thro' forgetfulness are cheated of their Money and Expectation. Price 1 s. the Roll, which will last near a Year. Beware of that Upstart Counterfeiter called the North's Blacking Roll.

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Which gives such a delightful blushing Colour to the Cheeks of those that are White or Pale, that it is not to be distinguished from a natural fine Complexion, nor perceived to be artificial by the nearest Friend. Is nothing of Pain, or in the least hurtful, but good in many Cases to be taken inwardly. It renders the Face delightfully handsome and beautiful; is not subject to be rubb'd off like Paint, therefore cannot be discovered by the nearest Friend. It is certainly the best Beautifier in the World. Is sold only at Mr. Pains's Toyshop, at the Angel and Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard near Cheap-side, at 1 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with Directions.

The most Noble Volatile Smelling-Bottle in the World, which instantly fetches the most dismal Faintings, or swooning Fits, and in a Minute removes Flushing, Vapours, Dullness, Head-ach, Megrims, &c. It takes off all heavy Sleepiness, retains Sweetness, keeps up the Spirits to a Miracle; and by its Use admits of no Faintings, but invigorates and enlivens the whole Man, recreates and makes cheerful although never so sad, and in a Moment raises all the sensitive Faculties: It is also to be taken inwardly by Drops, which effectually takes off and eradicates the very Cause; for it powerfully relieves, comforts and strengthens the Brain, creates and corroborates a Stomach, removes Sickness from it, helps Digestion, cleanses the Blood; and in a Word, is the greatest Cephalick, Stomachick, Hepatick, and powerful Aromatick possible; therefore is extremely necessary for all Gentlemen, Ladies, &c. always to be carry'd in their Pockets. Is sold only at Mr. King's Picture-shop in the Poultrey, and at Mr. Overton's at the Golden-Buck Picture-shop against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleetstreet, at 2 s. 6 d. each, with printed Directions.

The Vapours in Women infallibly Cured in an Instant, so as never to return again, by an admirable Chymical Secret, a few drops of which takes off a Fit in a Moment, dissolves Sickness, clears the Head, takes away all Swimming, Giddiness, Dimness of Sight, Flushing in the Face, &c. to a Miracle, and most certainly prevents the Vapours returning again, for by Rooting out the very Cause it perfectly Cures as Hundreds have experienced: It also strengthens the Stomach and Bowels, and causes Liveliness and settled Health. Is sold only at Mrs. Osborn's Toy-shop, at the Rose and Crown under St. Dunstan's Church in Fleetstreet, at 2 s. 6 d.

The Royal Chymical Wash-Ball for the Hands and Face, above these 8 Years largely experience'd and highly recommended by all that use them, and that for making the Skin so delicately soft and smooth, as not to be parallel'd by either Wash, Powder, Cosmetics, &c. it being indeed a real Beautifier of the Skin, by taking off all Deformities, as Tetters, Ring-worms, Morpew, Sun-burn, Scurf, Pimples, Pits or Redness of the Small-pox, keeping it of a lasting and extreme Whiteness, it soon alters red or rough Hands, and is admirable in Shaving the Head, which not only gives a more exquisite sharpness to the Razor, but so comforts the Brain and Nerves, as to prevent catching Cold, and is of a grateful and pleasant Scent, without the least Grain of Mercury. Is sold only by Mrs. Lambert, Glover, the corner of Pope's-Head-Alley against the Royal Exchange, and at Mr. Giles's, Millener, next Hercules Pillars Alley by the Temple, and no where else in London by Retail, price 1 s. each. N.B. For the Convenience of all Country Gentry, &c. any Shopkeeper in any County, City or great Town, where these Balls are not already sold, may (on Notice given to Mr. Lambert as above) have them so sell again with good Allowance, and to the Owner.

Richard Stoughton, Apothecary in Southwark, having sold the true Venice Treacle in Tin-Pots, Right as it came over several Years, and having been without it for some Months, and it has been much demanded, now gives Notice (as desired) that he hath the Right again, and Persons may be supplied at his Ware-house in Red-Lyon-Street, Southwark: Where only is prepared his great Cordial Elixir, now famous throughout Europe, for all Ailments of the Stomach, and Impurities of the Blood, curing the Scurvy certain, and keeps the Body in a due State of Health and Vigour: It makes the best Purl in Beer or Ale, Purl Royal in Sack, and the Bitter Draught in a Minute, as the Bills with it direct: Now Drank by most Gentlemen in their Wine, and Ladies in Tea, &c. in a Morning instead of any other Bitter, being the best and most agreeable in the World. It carries off the Effects of bad Wine, or other Liquors; presently and powerfully relieves Infection from Contagious Air or Distemper, so that few now will Travel by Sea or Land without it. Is sold at many Places in and about London, and at some one Book-sellers, Shopkeepers, or Coffee-houses, in most Cities and great Towns in Europe, also at the Ware-house aforesaid, at 1 s. a Bottle, Wholesale Cheaper. Where it is not yet sold any Person who first lends may have it to sell again, with great Allowance; many now selling 50 or 60 Dozen a Year: But ready Money is expected of all at delivery, and if any be returned at any time, the Money to be paid back on demand.